

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. K. BLUM.

The Press will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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[From the Detroit Free Press.]

THE GREAT SKATING FEAT IN DETROIT.

A feat of endurance hitherto unparalleled in this city, was accomplished at the Jefferson Avenue Skating Park at three minutes past ten o'clock last evening, by Mr. Charles Ockford, who skated for sixty hours without sleep or rest.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning last, Mr. Ockford began operations, skating leisurely during the first twelve hours, and after resting twelve minutes, during which time his feet and limbs were bathed with vinegar and water and arnica, he again struck out, keeping up through all the long night a slow, measured movement never halting an instant, but eating a little food while moving about, and at ten o'clock on Friday morning the second call for rest was sounded. By this time one of his feet showed symptoms of inflammation from a too closely fitting shoe, but proper care was taken of that, and the work went on. The bell struck eleven, twelve, and the hours dragged on. Six o'clock came, and with it a light but wholesome supper of beefsteak, hot soup and bread, which seemed to wonderfully revive the wearied skater, and from that time until ten o'clock Friday night, he moved about vigorously, confident of his ability to complete the terrific task he had assigned himself.

The usual custom of bathing, &c., was observed during the next intermission, and the third start was made, although blinded by the driving sleet which fell pitilessly during the entire night of Friday. He did not falter, but encouraged and cheered by his attendants, seemed to gain fresh vigor. When the first tokens of coming day became visible on Saturday morning, the unflinching courage which had thus far borne him against all obstacles, seemed for a moment to desert, and his eyes closed at times in spite of his efforts to keep them open, but suddenly remembering that only one more day of the terrible strain was before him, he aroused himself from the partial lethargy into which he had fallen, and did not again falter until the hour for the precious twelve minutes of rest allotted him.

The fourth and last intermission was of ineffectual benefit to him, and the final effort was begun with flattering prospects of success.

The crowd began to thicken as the hours wore on towards ten o'clock, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a rush upon Ockford was prevented. About nine o'clock it was discovered that some scoundrel had surreptitiously sprinkled a large quantity of salt at different points on the circle he had followed from the beginning, for the purpose of melting the ice, and flooding that portion of the park. Fortunately no accident resulted from it, and a few minutes before ten o'clock, Ockford broke from his attendants and flew over the ice with tremendous speed. He was soon brought back, when the monotonous motion he had kept up throughout the entire previous time was resumed, and no deviation was made during the remainder of the time.

When the long looked for hour of ten o'clock arrived, the fact was duly announced, and a thundering cheer was given from hundreds of throats, while the ladies clapped their hands or waved handkerchiefs in token of satisfaction at the accomplishment of a feat involving so much effort, and testing to the utmost the power of human endurance.

The victorious skater, who during sixty hours of toil and strain, such as few can endure, had set his face toward the goal, even as foot-warrior Israel may have looked upon the Promised Land, with a shout of triumph sprang swiftly toward the entrance to the park, but the enthusiastic crowd would not permit him to exert himself further, and he was carried bodily into the Haintrunk House, where his limbs and feet were bathed with bran and water, and his head and face vigorously rubbed with camphor.

An hour afterward he was in good spirits, and conversed with his friends quite animatedly. Except a swollen ankle and a slight sore on the ball of the left foot, no injury was apparent, and he declared his ability to skate for four hours longer.

In person Ockford is by no means unattractive, standing five feet, ten inches in height, erect and well-made, with a face denoting great strength of purpose. He is 18 years old, and weighs one hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

A Lady's Opinion of a Lady's Man.

Mrs. Stephens, in her Monthly Magazine, gives a certain class of men, the idea of whom, she is to be found in every community, the benefit of her opinion as follows: "Our own private opinion of the lady's man is that he is thoroughly contemptible—a sort of life hardly worth thinking about—a handful of foam drifting over the wine of life, something not altogether unpleasant to the fancy, but of no earthly use. A woman of sense would as soon be put to sea in a man-of-war made of shingles, or take up her residence in a card house, as dream of attaching herself to a lady-killer. Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking a lady's man the choicest specimen of his sex. Whatever their ignorance may be, womanly intuition must tell them that the men who live for a greater object, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter storms of life—men whose depth and wariness of feeling resembles the current of some mighty river, and not the pebbles on its surface, who if they love, are never smitten by mere beauty of form and features—that these men are more worthy even of occupying thoughts in idle moments than the hobs and men about town, with whose attention they amuse themselves. If we were to tell him this he would only laugh; he has no pride about him, although full of vanity; and it matters not to him, what we broadly affirm or quietly insinuate. Soft and delicate though he is, as impervious to ridicule as a bod carrier, and as regardless of honest contempt as a city alderman. Were you to hand him this article, he would take it to some social party, and read it aloud in the most melodious voice, as an homage to his own attribution.

Prospects of the Negro.
In Mississippi, General Ord recently sent out to different persons known to him, in his military district, a very sensible circular asking information as to the actual state of things, as to society, lands, prices, prospects, labor, population, etc., and he received many replies which ought to be published, to give the people reliable information on matters about which there is reasonable anxiety. One of his correspondents, James McCloy, Registrar of Hinds County, writes about the negroes: "In my opinion there are no good grounds for complaint as to their condition generally, and the manner in which they have labored during the past year. Yet I cannot say that they have in any way or to any extent shown themselves industrious. On the contrary, I think they are not industrious, but indolent, slothful, negligent and thoughtless. They cannot become a thrifty people for these reasons, and their propensity to steal is so great that they can never be a desirable population. He adds: "We want people from the land of schools and Bibles to buy up these waste barren lands at their own price; cultivate, improve, enrich them; raise the church and schoolhouse; and the day is not far remote when this region may be the garden of the Union. The land is generally richer than any in the northeastern states, as good as much of the middle and western states, and climate better than either. The bane of the country has been cotton; negroes its curse. With a new population that can adapt, or is already adapted to a more varied culture, to the entire abandonment of cotton culture except as an incident of farming—with the deadly curse of the country gone 'forever'—this country will soon take rank among the first of the states in point of wealth and prosperity.

Horse-Eating.
A correspondent of the London Times writes, on Christmas day, that he is now arranging a large dinner for one hundred and fifty guests and that he has cooked at home and eaten horse-flesh in forms of plain sir-loin, ribs, fillet, steak, mince and hash, and has consumed in soup, all four legs of an eighteen year old pony. Twenty others sign a certificate that they have eaten horseflesh and found it in every respect equal to other food, usually tender, quite free from any disagreeable taste or smell, and in their opinion, scarcely to be distinguished from beef.

The Low Water at Niagara Falls.—REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.—A letter from Niagara Falls gives the following description of the remarkable phenomena of low water at the Falls and elsewhere. In December '87 a wonderful phenomenon occurred at Niagara Falls. The strong easterly gale sent the water of Lake Erie westward, leaving the Niagara river and its tributaries lower than were ever known before. Buffalo creek was so low that all the vessels in it were grounded, and Niagara Falls was a rivulet compared with its native grandeur. The bed of the American branch was so denuded that you could travel in its rocky bed without wetting your feet, and mysteries that were never before revealed came to light on that day. Rocks that heretofore were invisible appeared in their full grown deformity upon the surface, and great was the consternation among the many tribes. The Three Sisters were accessible to foot-passengers, and many traversed where human foot had never trod, with perfect impunity and dry feet. Below the Falls was the wonder of wonders. The water was full twenty feet lower than usual, and the oldest inhabitant gazed in wonder at the grand transformation. Near Suspension bridge the celebrated footman, Waterman's mill, upon which a drowning man was caught and was rescued several years ago, which barely projects its head above the water, was laid bare twenty feet above the surface.

The Land of the Windmills.—A Capital Description for Young Readers.

"Caverton," writes to the Boston Journal, a letter in regard to Holland, which is a model in its way, giving to young readers a more definite and vivid conception of the geography of that country than they would be likely to get from their regular school text-books. We copy a large part of the letter.

"I am sure that every boy and girl who reads the Journal would take great pleasure in visiting Holland; it is such a queer, strange, funny place, and the people are so odd and curious. There are such scenes as cannot be found anywhere else in the wide world. Most of the boys in New England carry knives in their pockets, and I am sure that there is not a lad among all of them who may read this letter, that has not whittled out a wind-mill, or at least a whirlingig; but there are more windmills here than they ever dreamed of—windmills in the towns and cities, out in the country, and on the shore of the sea—all in motion where there is wind enough to turn them. Yesterday, I could see nearly one hundred at a time. It was a gusty, breezy day, and the storm clouds were flying in from the German ocean, and there was a tremendous commotion among the windmills. Each one seemed to be trying to whirl faster than the other.

Undoubtedly you have read of the exploits of that crazy knight Don Quixote, who saw a windmill and thought it was a giant, and went at it full tilt, and got tumbled into the dirt by the great fans, which went round and round, just as if nothing had happened; but if he were alive in these days, and were to visit Holland, he might think with good reason that the land was full of giants.

WHAT THEY ARE FOR.
You wonder, perhaps, what the people of this country can want with so many windmills; but let me tell you that if it had not been for these mills in the past, there would be very few people in Holland now. The windmills, in 'one sense, have made the country what it is.

Looking upon your map of Holland, you will see that the river, Rhine, which has its source away south in the centre of Europe, among the mountains of Switzerland, here reaches the sea. When it gets within one hundred miles of the sea, it splits itself into a dozen or more channels, all of which after winding and turning through a great marsh, pour their waters into the ocean. Holland, therefore, was once a great marsh or bog. There are very few stones in the country; there are no mountains or hills, but one dead level of marsh land.

Hundreds of years ago the people who lived near the mouth of the Rhine, saw that the marsh land was very fertile, for the silt in the river brought down every year from the mountains, made the land very rich; they saw, also, if they could on ly get rid of the water on the marshes, they might lay out cabbage gardens and little farms. They commenced by building dams here and there—one on the branch of the Rhine called the Rotterd—and the place in time was known as Rotterdam; another known as the Amstel, which was the origin of this city—Amsterdam. So all of the dams of Holland came, not because the people were in the habit of using wicked words, but because they built dams on the streams. But the water soaked through the embankments, and every rain made their gardens wet; they dug ditches into which the water settled, and then conceived the idea of building windmills for pumping the water into the river.

They set one of the forces of nature—the wind—to work against another force, the rain; and as a gust of wind will turn several thousands of mills just as easily as it does one, they have conquered the rain—have forced the great river Rhine to quit the marshes, and have begun to pump the ocean dry.

That is the meaning of all these giants swinging their arms from one end of the year to the other—day and night—when ever there is a breath of air.

To see the country, as it is, imagine a great embankment along the shore of the sea, against which the waves are always dashing. Walking along the embankment you notice that the land is ten, fifteen, twenty and even thirty feet lower than the sea. You can hardly realize that these gardens—green with cabbages, turnips, cauliflower, and other vegetables—were once the bed of the ocean; that the waves rolled miles and miles inland; that vessels once sailed where farm-houses now stand; that fishermen now let down their hooks above these meadows. But so it has been, and the story of the rise and growth and pumping out of Holland, is one of the most interesting in all history. It shows us what enterprise, intelligence, perseverance and hard work will accomplish. It would give you a strange sensation to sail up the river in a steamboat or in a ship, and find yourself so high above the houses that you can almost look down the chimneys; also, to see cattle and sheep feeding down below, and men catching fish above.

Were it not for the windmills, the river, the ocean and the rain would soon flood the fields and meadows, and set all the houses afloat; but because the mills are always going, the boys and girls of Dutch land sleep securely at night, go to school, eat their three meals a day, play in the streets, go to church on Sunday, without ever dreaming of danger.

Once there was a terrible disaster. A dam gave way and the water came pouring in, covering the meadows, drowning cattle and sheep, sweeping away farm-houses, villages, and towns, destroying many lives, and making sad havoc. But the people filled up the breach, set the windmills a going, pumped the whole country dry again, and ever since have taken good care

to keep all the embankments strong and in good repair. There is a saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but here in Holland it is the price of life. Men are on the watch all the time to see that there are no weak places on the embankment. They are paid by the Government, and have control of all the mills. They wage constant warfare with the ocean at a cost of nearly three millions of dollars every year, but with the wind for an ally, they are enabled to keep the marshes drained, and have transformed the bogs into beautiful meadows, pastures, orchards and gardens, and built villages and towns below the level of the sea.

Do not fail to read and digest the following words of wisdom. The happiness and peace of many families may be preserved by observing the suggestions of the article:

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.

The art of not hearing is fully important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which if heard will disturb the temper, and distract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If in my quiet voyage of life I am caught in one of these domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would fur his sails, and making all tight, send before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops portuliculus of my ear, and he cannot get in any further. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex or annoy them. If it is hinted that any one has spoken ill of them they set about searching and finding out. If all the pretty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my bed a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattling spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth your while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they shut the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress.

I have noticed that a well bred woman never hears an impertinent or vulgar remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

Chinese Gambling Houses in San Francisco.

A San Francisco paper, in reporting the arrest of two Chinamen in that city for gambling, gives the following account of an unsuccessful attempt previously made.

The officers have frequently attempted to get into the gambling houses kept by individuals of that race, but seldom with success. The games are usually carried on in an inner room, to which there is no entrance save through a very narrow hall, with many sharp angles and posted sentries to obstruct the passage of strangers or police officers. This arrangement renders it very difficult to obtain admission to any of these places. About three weeks since, officer Lines, who participated in the present arrest, went to one of these Chinese houses with two other officers. He succeeded in pushing past the first sentry, and entered the narrow hall, but suddenly a slip noose was dropped from a hole in the ceiling above, which fell over his head, and a vigorous and sudden jerk upward tightened the rope about his neck, and he found himself lifted almost off his feet. The men above had a good will to raise him to the ceiling and choke him to death, but the other officers rushed in, cut the rope and released him. His neck was considerably injured by the noose, and as no one could be seen, the officers did not attempt to go further.

STATISTICS OF WAR.—A German, Mr. Hausner, published not long before the late Austro-Prussian war, some remarkable statistics showing the waste of life and treasure in war. He says the European wars from 1815 to 1864, fifty years of comparative peace, cost the lives of 2,720,000 men, without including those who died from epidemics and other diseases occasioned by war; the whole number of victims direct and incidental, doubtless more than 3,000,000. He said the Crimean war destroyed more than half a million, and cost 6,000,000,000 francs. He thought the war then impending between Austria and Prussia, if continued three years, would nearly bankrupt half the European powers.

A remarkably ugly and disagreeable man sat opposite Jerrold at a dinner party. Before the cloth was removed, Jerrold accidentally broke a glass. Whereupon the ugly gentleman, thinking to twist his opposite neighbor with great effect, said: "What, already, Jerrold? Now I never break a glass." "I wonder at that," was Jerrold's instant reply; "you ought when ever you look into one."

On the Nature and Habits of the Bee.

For the information of the bee-public in this section of country, the following little incident, as it transpired in my apiary this past summer, is given to the public:

One hive in the apiary was quite weak in bees in the early part of the spring, but having been lured into great activity by an unusually early honey season, and there being just bees enough at hand to do regular work, the hive prospered so finely that its comb were early renewed, and a heavy stock of brood filled the brood-cells.

As the season advanced the hive filled with bees; yet the hive was not strong enough in bees to warrant it in the wing at any season.

A queen cell was discovered, and the renewed activity of the hive produced the impression that preparations were in progress, in this hive, to send forth a young colony. Gradually, runners or messengers made their appearance, and in due course of time, the young swarm came forth. Thus far, everything in connection with this young swarm had progressed in regular order. As the swarm came forth, the queen, that had defective wings, could not accompany the bees, and fell to the ground. She was at once secured, with the purpose of being placed to the first bees of the swarm that would offer to settle. But the absence of the queen was at once felt by the bees, and they, after diligently searching for the lost queen, returned to the parent hive. The queen was placed among them; with apparent joy they accepted her, and marched into the hive.

On the following morning the queen-cell, (from which a young queen in a day or so would come forth,) was found guarded by an "extra number of sentinels," and a feverish state of excitement was very obvious among all the bees. Runners or messengers were again at work to incite the bees once more to try and form a new colony; and though these runners worked diligently all day to effect their purpose, still it became very perceptible "that a very large number of young bees failed to become excited," and toward evening positively refused to swarm. On the third day in the morning, an unusual restlessness was perceptible in the hive, and it was evident that a new state of things would this day be inaugurated in the hive.

A problem of some sort would this day be solved, or this hive would be an exception to the adopted rule "that only one queen pertains to a hive." The young queen would, in a course of a few hours, come forth from her cell, and either the old queen must leave with the young swarm, or she must be sacrificed.

As in all communities, so here too, there was a difference of opinion on the issue involved; the one party favoring the old queen, and ready to swarm and form a new colony; the other, refusing the old queen and ready to adhere to the young queen, in the old hive. The "queen-cell" was guarded by as many bees as could congregate on and around it, and this was the duty of the party that declined to swarm. All their hopes were concentrated on the inmate of this queen-cell, and they consequently formed a strong party to guard it.

An extra number of runners or messengers were sent out by the old queen and her friends, and they worked so faithfully that they incited a large number of bees to follow them. The confusion and uproar in the hive at this time was very great, and appearances certainly favored the swarming party. Fully believing that the swarm would now come forth, the shutter to the glass was closed, and, on hurrying to the front of the hive, all outsiders rushed into the hive preparatory to the swarm coming forth.

After waiting some time, and seeing the "hummers" come forth again and renew their occupation, the impression flashed on my mind that now the old queen was doomed to death! On returning to the glass, the demure appearance of all insiders baffled description. The swarming party was defeated with its queen; and the young queen and her adherents were the rulers of the hive! In a few moments the issue was decided, and this decision demanded the sacrifice of the old queen! Now the question arose, would the old queen submit quietly to her fate? Before the question was fairly answered, she was seen darting around a comb at great speed, followed closely by some four or five pursuers. Now she is to be sacrificed, and take heed, lest she in her despair give a fatal stab to the young queen in the cell. This course would save her, but the heavy guard of the cell plainly saw that she shall not do so diabolical an act. It is now that this guard is expected to do its full duty, and they appear willing and ready to die in defense of their charge.

Twice the old queen had successfully turned around the comb and evaded her pursuers; when she came the third time she appeared at the top of the comb, and, with a desperate effort, she darted as quick as lightning on the unsuspecting guard at the very point of the cell, and made a desperate effort to reach the cell itself. Thanks to the number of the guard, that successfully baffled her, for they too rushed with lightning speed to the rescue, and drove her away vanquished.

The moment the queen left, all bees in the neighborhood of the cell became sentinels, and closely watched the approach of the old queen. Shortly after, the queen made a side attack; and so fleet was she in all her movements that she skipped over a portion of the guard, and reached the bees that were stationed at the cell, but finding a very stubborn resistance from these, she relinquished the task; and as her pursuers were now very numerous, and were near her, she darted off. In the course of a few moments the pursuers, who now closed in on her from all sides,

caught up with her and made her a prisoner. If the young queen comes forth from the cell in a good condition, then the bees smother the old queen; and as a dead queen was found next morning, and the queen-cell was vacated, the presumption is that the young queen is the ruling queen for the next twelve months.

Interesting Financial Statistics.

Director Delmar, of the Statistical Bureau in reply to the communication from Gen. Butler, has given some interesting financial statistics, going to prove that the civilization of the world depends in a great measure upon the character and quantity of its circulating medium. He traces the amount of currency in the American market, from the year 1792, when it amounted to \$1,000,000, to the present time, and shows that from the year named the amount of coin in circulation, gradually diminished until A. D. 1866 when it touched the lowest figure \$33,674,256. It then commenced rising, but did not recover itself until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its marked increase was in the year 1804, when the mines of Potosi were opened, which marked the closing of the Dark Ages. From the commencement of the nineteenth to the close of the fifteenth century the credit system became established in Europe. The lending of money on interest during most of this period was deemed odious, and the traffic fell entirely into the hands of the Jews, who becoming greatly enriched by it, were frequently plundered. The taking of interest seems first to have been regulated in Venice, in the twelfth century, when the legal rate was four per cent, while in France it was forty-eight per cent, and controlled by a few Jews. The long monetary dearth during the centuries named led to the social degradation which marked the Dark Ages, and which culminated in the system of feudal laws from which even yet modern civilization has failed to entirely free itself. In 1157 the Bank of Venice was founded, that of Geneva in 1345, and of Barcelona in 1401. Between this time and that when the Bank of Amsterdam was founded, A. D. 1607, occurred the influx of the precious metals from America. The present amount of coin in Europe and America, he estimates at \$2,800,000,000 of which \$2,300,000,000 are in gold.

GLEANINGS.

Minnesotians at last had the gratification of eating apples which grew in their own State.

Cracks in Stoves.—When a crack is discovered in a Stove, through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be effectually and readily closed with a composition consisting of wood ashes and common salt, made into a paste with water. Plaster this over the crack.

Under the Act of Congress giving employees of the Government in Washington, 30 per cent additional compensation, there have been disbursed from the Treasury, \$647,334.57; from the War Department, \$345,402.62; from the Navy Department, \$47,015.77; from the Post-office Department, \$35,508.01; from the Department of Agriculture, \$20,079.01; total thus far, \$1,115,340.08.

Wagon Tires.—A newspaper writer says his wagon tires "wear out before they get loose," and the reason is, he saturates the fellos thoroughly with linsed oil before the tires are set. The fellos are placed in hot oil for about one hour, and are thus rendered perfectly water-proof, so that the shrinking and swelling that loosens the tire are prevented.

Napoleon is reported to have \$7,500,000 a year for spending money; Francis Joseph, of Austria, \$5,750,000; and King William, of Prussia, \$3,000,000; whilst Queen Victoria has a smaller sum.

The velocity of the Gulf Stream is reported by experienced navigators to have recently been greatly increased, and the currents along the Florida reefs are said to be so strong as almost to draw a steam vessel upon the reefs. This phenomenon is supposed to be the result of the recent convulsions of the earth.

To cure chapped hands take three drachms gum camphor, three do. white beeswax, three do. spermaceti, and two ounces olive oil. Put them together in a cap on a stove, where they will melt slowly, and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and on a pair of gloves. A day or two will heal them.

Josh Billings says that the true friend is like a mirror—if you look into it you see yourself. That is what a true friend is like a mirror—if you look into it you see yourself. That is what a true friend is like a mirror—if you look into it you see yourself. That is what a true friend is like a mirror—if you look into it you see yourself.

It is a good plan few know many people, but few let only a few know you. I don't care how much a man talks, if he says it in a few words.

Rewards deferred make us miserable; it is just so with punishment. When I was a boy I had rather be licked twice than to be postponed once.

The top rounds up a ladder are always the most dangerous.

Leavenworth, Kansas, has a population of thirty-three thousand, and supports six daily newspapers.

Gen. John A. Logan has been elected Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Convention at Philadelphia.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

Don't forget the Railroad meeting, at the Court-House, to-morrow, Saturday.

THE CONVENTION.—We have only space to refer the reader to the proceedings of the State Convention, and let them judge for themselves. We hope the Convention in its efforts to relieve the people from the pressure of pecuniary obligations, will refrain from enacting laws impairing the obligations of contracts, which is strictly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. Better bear the ills we have a while longer, than resort to anything like repudiation, as a remedy.

LOTTERY SWINDLES.—As we learn numerous circulars of bogus Lotteries, Gift Enterprises, &c., are still circulated throughout the country, to entrap the money of the unwary, our advice is, to be on the safe side, to have nothing to do with anything of the kind, under any circumstances, however flattering and tempting the representations may be.

Robberies.—We learn that Mr. Charles F. Bahnson's Jewelry Shop, at Farmington, Davis County, was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of twenty-five watches, all his tools, and some other articles. The watches were in the shop for repairs, among them some very fine.

Gentlemen are in pursuit of the thief, and, although closely pressed, he has, so far, managed to escape.

Several cases of corn crib and smoke house robbery, in this neighborhood, within the last few weeks.

MANUFACTURER'S CONVENTION.—Dr. J. L. Johnson has requested us to state, that there will be a Convention held in Danbury, Stokes County, on Friday the 7th day of February next, of the Tobacco Manufacturers, Distillers and Tobacco Planters, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to reduce the taxes so they can be able to make a support for themselves and families. A large crowd is expected.

THE SHOE FACTORY.—By invitation, we visited the Shoe Factory of Messrs. Vogler & Co., and saw the wonderful operation of pegging shoes, by the most approved machinery of the kind now in use in the New England States. The operation of pegging a pair of brogans was performed in an almost incredible short space of time, and exceedingly well done. Specimens of stitching "uppers" by machinery were also shown us, which cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability. The material used in this establishment is of excellent quality, and the ready-made shoes we examined will compare favorably with any ever brought to this market.

Mr. Vogler very politely explained the whole operation of the varied machinery pertaining to this manufactory, complete in all its parts.

The firm have three experienced Northern men, besides a number of our own native mechanics employed, and the calculation is to manufacture sixty pair of shoes per day.

We wish the enterprising proprietors the unbounded success which they so richly merit.

THE DAILY PRESS.—We, inadvertently, neglected to notice the appearance of a new daily in Raleigh, entitled as above. The Press is about the size of the late Progress, is ably conducted, well printed, and makes a very handsome appearance. The establishment is owned by an association of printers, and the paper edited by Quent. & Chas. M. Busbee, Esqs.

Daily Press, \$6 per year; Weekly, \$2.50.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We have received this excellent Ladies' Magazine for January, and hesitate not to pronounce it one of the best of the kind. Many of our friends gladly welcome its monthly appearance, combining as it does, economy with utility.

A slight fall of snow here on Wednesday, Thursday clear and cold.

New Advertisements.

See Mutual Life Insurance Advertisement. Mr. Lineback will take pleasure in giving all necessary information.—Call at J. L. Fulkerson's Store.

A fresh and genuine supply of Garden Seeds at Zevely's Drug Store.

Almanacs at reduced prices.

There arrived at the port of New York for the year ending the 30th December, 243,149 immigrants—an increase of about 10,000 over the arrival of the year preceding.

POLITICAL.—The hope of Northern intervention is indulged to a considerable extent in the South, but we have never encouraged anything of the kind to a great extent, as our readers well know. But, on the other hand, we have quoted, from time to time, passages from Radical and moderate Republican papers, to show the fixed determination of a very large and influential party North to carry out their plans of reconstruction.

The New York Times, an independent Republican paper, closes an article on "the Necessities of the South," as follows:

"The South must cease to look to these traditions of a time which has passed for them forever, for deliverance from the evils which surround their present and threaten their future. Their task is difficult, beyond all question, but their safety rests alone in its performance. They must take things as they are, and make the best of them. They must 'accept the situation,'—and they must not think it very strange, moreover, if the country at large is somewhat slow in forgetting that it is precisely what they have made it themselves. They can place on the monuments of their political prosperity an inscription very like that, on the tombstone of the victim of physis, 'I was well—I wanted to be better: I resorted to secession, and here I am.' Fortunately it is possible for communities, as it is not for individuals, to control and command the time and manner of their reconstruction. But they must profit by their disasters."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

In the Supreme Court the case of Texas vs. White came up. This is a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted, restraining the defendants from disposing of certain bonds. The defendants rest their case upon the argument that Texas is not a State of the Union, and therefore is not entitled to appear here. This point must be settled before the case can proceed.

Revenue to-day \$300,000.

The West Virginia Legislature has passed a resolution instructing the United States Senators from that State to vote for the House Supreme Court bill.

At a large meeting at Jersey City, resolutions were adopted denouncing the Supreme Court and Reconstruction bills.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New York, in session at Albany has passed a resolution excluding negro representatives.

Virginia.

In Convention, on the 24th, a resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress for an extension of the Bankrupt Act.

A case comes before the U. S. Circuit Court to-morrow, on a writ of habeas corpus, to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. The prisoner is in Libby prison, for murder, and the point made is that Schofield has no right to hold him, if not a soldier or sailor in the United States service.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The habeas corpus case that was brought before Judge Underwood to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts was to-day adjourned until Wednesday.

The commandant of Libby prison produced his prisoner, and made return that he was held by order of Gen. Schofield, under the authority of the reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawyers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee, which body brings the case up with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.

The Convention, to-day, was the scene of an interesting debate between colored delegates, on measures of relief for the people. It was urged on one hand, by the extremists, that the whites, owning property about to be sacrificed at the Sheriff's sales, ought to suffer by reason of participation in the war, and on the other hand, that he sales would be made to speculators and strangers, who would hold the property at exorbitant prices, thereby forbidding the development of the enterprising colored race.

The feeling of the majority is, evidently, to protect all classes from ruin, until the Legislature can adopt permanent measures of relief.

Georgia.

The Georgia State Road has advanced \$10,000, which has been taken to Atlanta by Capt. Rockwell, Military Treasurer, for the payment of the Convention.

An order has appeared from Gen. Ruger, the Military Governor, rescinding Gen. Jenkins's order suspending the collection of taxes.

The Army officer, detailed as Comptroller, orders the Tax Collectors to immediately collect and forward to the State Treasury all the unpaid Taxes of last year.

In Convention, on the 24th, a resolution that the Finance Committee see on what terms the Convention could negotiate a loan of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, was adopted.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 25.—The Convention voted fifty dollars to each member out of the ten thousand received yesterday.—The balance has been appropriated to incidental expenses.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—The report from the select committee, requesting Gen. Gilham to suspend the collection of poll tax of 1867, on all persons denied representation was recommended under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution was adopted that no delegate recommending a collector to the Convention for his county shall receive any compensation, for his services until a sufficient amount has been collected from said county to pay said services.

Hons. W. L. Sharkey, B. W. Yeger, and A. H. Handy have been appointed to represent the Democratic party of Mississippi in the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is visiting a friend near Baltimore. His journey North is undertaken to superintend the publication of his book about the war.

STATE CONVENTION.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

After the Convention had been called to order and prayer, Mr. Glover, of Hyde, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Patrick offered a resolution, requesting Gen. Canby to stay collections of debts, laid over.

Mr. Galloway, a resolution, asking Gen. Canby to stay the sale of property until the assembling of the next Legislature.—Laid over.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to frame an ordinance to make all State and county officers elective by the people.—Laid over.

An ordinance, by Mr. Abbott, reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Parker, a resolution in favor of a property qualification for members of the General Assembly—for the Commons \$250; Senate \$600.—Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution of instruction to the committee to wait on Gen. Canby, to enquire whether he would issue an order to stay the collection of debts, except in cases of fraud or wages.

Mr. Pool, a resolution instructing the committee of 16 to report an article in relation to impeachment.—Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a section for the Bill of Rights, in relation to rights of persons in criminal cases, providing for speedy trial, &c., and that no one should be made to pay costs until convicted of an offence.—Referred.

Mr. Mann, a resolution to organize the militia immediately after this Convention adjourns, provided there be no distinction on account of color.—Laid over.

Mr. Bryan's amendment to Mr. Rich's amendment, in regard to the per diem, was taken up, put and lost.

After some time spent in the further consideration of the matter, the previous question was called, and Mr. Rich's amendment, substituting "98" for "66," was adopted.

Mr. Rich moved to reconsider.

Mr. Tourgee moved to lay the resolution to reconsider on the table.

The President sent the debate short by putting the question on the passage of the resolution, as amended, and it was carried.

Mr. Abbott's resolution, appointing a committee of three to wait on Gen. Canby and consult on matters of public interest, was adopted.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following additional standing committees:

On Privileges and Elections—Abbott, McCubbin, Sweet, Forkner, Fullings.

On Printing—Ashley, Andrews, Marler, Duckworth.

On Contingent Expenses—King, of Lenoir, Hood, Morton, Road, Troyden.

On Engraving and Enrolment—Pool, Durham, French, of Chowan, and Harris, of Wake.

Mr. Rodman asked that his ordinance, appointing a reporter, be taken up. The motion prevailed and a reporter was authorized by a vote of ayes 79, nays 25.

Mr. Abbott presented a resolution declaring that the debt of North Carolina shall be held inviolate.—Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution to inquire whether any member of this Convention is disqualified by the acts of Congress.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, President Cowles in the Chair.

Mr. Mullican, a resolution that members of the Legislature receive \$5 per diem for 40 days, and \$2.50 for each day thereafter, &c.

Mr. Hayes, of Halifax, a resolution prescribing qualifications for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—seven years' residence, 25 years of age, and \$300 dollars' worth of land.

Mr. Renfrow, a resolution that honorably discharged soldiers of U. S., being citizens, are entitled to equal rights in North Carolina.

Mr. Abbott, by permission, a communication from J. W. Etheridge in relation to election in Currituck.—Referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Ragland, an ordinance regulating the jurisdiction of courts of law and equity, relative to the payment of debts contracted prior to May, 1865.—Referred.

Mr. Mann, an ordinance to aid the Florence and Fayetteville R. R. Co.—Referred.

Mr. Walker, an ordinance in relation to the liabilities of Banks.—Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Teague, the following ordinance:

Be it ordained, &c., That the County registering boards shall have power to disfranchise all and every person that aided and abetted, gave comfort and their influence with intent to dissolve or break up the United States Government, before or in time of or since the rebellion, or have been or are throwing obstructions in the way of reconstruction.

Be it further ordained, That said board shall consist of three loyal men, who can take the test oath (iron clad), to be elected as other county officers are, and shall hold their offices—months, or until their successors are elected.

Be it further ordained, That said board shall meet twenty days previous to any elections that may be held under this Constitution, first giving ten days' notice of the place or places of meeting, and shall proceed to register such person or persons as may be entitled to vote under this ordinance; and for their services shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The resolution of Mr. Patrick in relation to suspension of the collection of debts, was referred to the relief committee.

The following message from the Governor, was received through Mr. Private Secretary Bagley, read and ordered to be spread on the journals:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, STATE OF N. C.,

Raleigh, Jan. 23d, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I had the honor yesterday to be informed through your committee, that your body was duly organized and ready to receive any communication that I might be willing to make. I desire you to accept my thanks for this mark of your courtesy. I regard your resolution as simply an official notification of your organization, with a view of such official intercourse and communication as may be deemed necessary.—As it seems to me it would be improper if not indecorous, that I should present to you any views of mine, touching the object for which you are assembled, unless in response to a specific inquiry.

Upon due notice of your wish to be furnished with any information, contained in the archives of the State, under my control, such will be promptly supplied.

May a superintending Providence inspire you with wisdom to conduct your labors to results beneficial to our unhappy and distracted people. JONATHAN WORTH.

The resolution of Mr. Pool to instruct the committee of sixteen to report an article of impeachment, was taken up; and

On motion of Mr. Rodman referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Pool, a petition from the chairmen of standing committees to employ a clerk. The President announced the following committee on relief, leaving the selection of chairman to the committee:

Messrs. Pool, Rodman, Read, McDonald, of Chatham, French, of Bladen, Forkner, Bradley and Duckworth.

Also a committee to confer with General Canby.

Messrs. Abbott, Ragland and Durham.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution, amendatory of his ordinance, to be referred to committee of eight.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

A letter was received from Gen. Canby, containing substantially the same as the communication of yesterday.

Mr. Heaton submitted the following report from Committee:

Resolved, That the President appoint the following additional committees, viz: On Immigration, on Statistics, on Miscellaneous Affairs and on Adjustment of articles of Constitution. Adopted.

A report from the Committee on "Governor and other Executive officers" was made by Mr. King, of Lenoir, and ordered to be printed. Goes to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rodman submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee, concerning a memorial from W. D. Pearssall. No action taken, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, a report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, stating that they had contracted with Mr. J. W. Holden, to report the proceedings and debates of this Convention, in a condensed form, at a compensation of six dollars per day, to be published in some daily newspaper in this city.—Adopted.

Also, another report from the same committee, recommending that no clerk be employed to assist the Chairmen of various committees. Adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the Secretary of State, to procure 120 copies of certain documents, reported that only 16 could be obtained.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution, inviting Gen. Canby to visit the Convention. He moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be put on its passage. Adopted.

Mr. Turner, a resolution regulating the Senatorial Districts of the State.—Referred.

Mr. Parker, a resolution that all taxes levied on property in this State shall be ad valorem.—Referred.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, a resolution requesting that the Treasurer furnish the Convention with a statement of amount of stock held by the State in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Co.—Referred.

By the same, a resolution requesting the Treasurer to furnish the Convention the amount of indebtedness of the State. Lies over.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution in regard to Militia duties.—Referred.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution that the Chairman of the Committee on Printing have power, on the request of the Chairman of any committee, to cause to be printed any matter that they may deem necessary. Lies over.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution on Public Schools.—Referred.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution raising a board of Education in each county, consisting of five citizens, to be elected by the people.—Referred.

Mr. Hare, a resolution in regard to the debts of deceased persons.—Referred.

Mr. Watts, an ordinance for relief from debts.—Referred.

Mr. Robbins, (negro) a resolution enquiring into the expediency of incorporating into the Constitution a provision, prohibiting the hauling of seines on the Sabbath.—Referred.

Mr. Dickey, an ordinance authorizing the W. N. C. R. Co. to endorse their capital stock, and for other purposes. Lies over.

Mr. McDonald's resolution, appealing to Congress to advance money to our various railroad enterprises, was taken up.

Mr. McDonald advocated its passage, as it would, if successful, give employment to large numbers of the poor, and would tend greatly to develop the resources of the State.

Mr. Galloway, (negro) thought it should be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements; and afterwards little discussion, the reference was made.

Mr. Heaton introduced an ordinance, that the Treasurer of the State of N. C. upon the warrant of the President of this Convention, is hereby authorized and empowered to pay the per diem and mileage of officers and members of this Convention.

Mr. Ashley, a resolution instructing the Committee of 16 to consider the expediency of forming a standing committee on Industrial Resources.—Adopted.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution authorizing the Legislature to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Statistics.—Referred.

Mr. Heaton moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the ordinance in relation to the payment of the per diem, introduced by himself, to-day, might be put on its passage. The rule was suspended.

Mr. Sweet said that he was under the impression that the laws of the State required the Comptroller and Governor to sign all warrants for money, and he did not think the Convention should depart from the established rule.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called attention to the acts of Congress prescribing the manner in which the members of Conventions should get their pay, and said that they had no right to go beyond that law. Under its provisions they had not the slightest right to make a draft upon the treasury for one cent. He would oppose the measure.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, thought if they had a right to levy a tax, they had a right to appropriate taxes, already paid.

Mr. Heaton thought that calling on the Treasurer was the proper way. The members of the Legislature got their pay on the certificate of the Speaker alone. That was a precedent, and, besides, he wished to know the position of the State authorities in regard to this matter.

Mr. Durham said that the payment of members of the Legislature was provided for by a law of the State; that the matter now under discussion was entirely beyond the province of the Convention. If Congress had contemplated such a proceeding, why was it that they did not so express it? The Treasurer was a bonded officer, and if the Reconstruction Acts should be declared unconstitutional, the Treasurer would be involved to a ruinous extent. He thought the body an unconstitutional one, and would protest against forcing the Treasurer to do anything that might amount to forfeiture of his bond. They were here in conformity to a law of Congress, and if they recognized one part of the law, why not the whole? He would place himself on the record as voting against this measure.

Mr. Tourgee thought that they had already been before the Convention. It is held by many that this Convention is called for a particular purpose. He thought that the 8th section of the Reconstruction acts was plain as to the manner in which the expenses of the Convention were to be met. While we have power as a Convention of the people of North Carolina we should nevertheless conform to the acts of Congress.

Mr. Abbott here interrupted, saying that if the Treasurer refused to pay on this resolution, then Gen. Canby could be called to issue the necessary orders, thereby relieving the Treasurer from embarrassment that might occur.

Mr. Tourgee resumed, saying that he regarded the Provisional officers as placed entirely and solely under the control of the District Commanders, as subordinate officers of a military government, and that this Convention has, therefore, no direct supervision or control over them. Therefore, he would oppose its passage.

Mr. Heaton said that he had listened to the remarks of Mr. Durham, with a great deal of surprise. If he entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, under which this Convention is acting, he would not occupy a seat in it. [Applause from the Radicals.] He did not see how the gentleman could consistently take the oath, which he did to qualify himself as a member of this Convention, and entertain such opinion. He proceeded to discuss the legality of his proposition at some little length.

Mr. Durham replied, saying that he had no doubt the gentleman and his applauders would be glad to get rid of him, but he intended to stay here and advocate, to the extent of his ability, a proper and just observance of the laws of the land. He was acting according to the dictates of conscience; he was convinced of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and should so continue to brand them. He would ask the gentleman, (Mr. Heaton), if the people were to reject the Constitution, and the Supreme Court should pronounce the Convention unconstitutional, would not the Treasurer forfeit his bond in paying out money to an unconstitutional body?

Mr. Heaton thought the gentleman fond of dealing in suppositions. He (Mr. D.) would never see the day that the Supreme Court would declare this body unconstitutional, and from the signs, the Constitution framed by this Convention would be ratified by at least 30,000 majority.

Mr. Durham responded that this was a matter for future consideration. But he was opposed to rendering a faithful and diligent officer liable to be involved in ruin, not only to himself, but family and securities. Though the power of the military was sufficient to do anything, yet he would not do justice to himself or his constituents, if he did not combat, with all his power, such an illegal and unwarranted procedure.

Mr. Jones of Washington, favored the passage of the ordinance, and wanted to know if they went through the force of an election to come into an unconstitutional body, &c.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, wanted to know who called the Convention of 1865. Did not that Convention declare the acts of the Convention of 1861, unconstitutional? Yet nobody was involved, on account of paying money to that body. He wanted to hear no more of it. He did not want to draw his money, for he would spend it for candy, cakes, &c., but they should wait until about to go home, and distribute it among their constituents. He thought the power of this Convention equal to anything—even unto turning over this State House. (On being asked what he intended to eat in the meantime, he replied that he could get as much credit as he wanted.)

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he knew they were in a minority, but if they left the gentlemen on the other side would not have an opportunity to display their learning. While he regarded this body as unconstitutional, it was the disposition of our people to obey the laws, and declared as unconstitutional by competent authority; and as the Reconstruction Acts are not now so declared, he would obey them, yet he would be demolished; and though he was as loyal as any man on the floor yet he could not pray, as they did, (if they prayed at all.)

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
The Reconstruction faith I keep,
If it should change before I wake,
The latest sort help me to take."

He would vote and protest against all measures that went beyond the power delegated this body by the law under which they assembled.

Mr. Heaton made a motion to amend his ordinance, by striking out the word "empowered," and inserting the word "directed."

Mr. Ellis did not see any reason why the Convention should not pass this ordinance, as it amounted only to a request. It was a Convention of the people of North Carolina under the acts of Congress.—Whether those acts were unconstitutional or not, was a question people thought differently about. But as long as they were on the statute books they were laws. If the Treasurer should refuse to pay, why then the tax could be levied.

Mr. Durham replied that the gentleman from Catawba, (Mr. Ellis), did not take into consideration that the Treasurer was a bonded officer, and liable for every dollar paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. Sweet called the previous question. The call being sustained, the ordinance was put on its passage. Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, and the vote being taken resulted as follows: yeas 104; nays 12.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baker, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Holt, Lenoir, Merritt, of Johnston, Tourgee and Williams, of Sampson.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Abbott submitted a report from the Committee on Finance, in relation to an ordinance staying the collection of debts, and recommended that it do not pass, until it comes before the Convention in a more tangible form.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro), a memorial from the "loyal" people of J. Sorrell's, praying the disfranchisement of all Confederate officers, of the rank of Colonel and upwards, &c.—Referred.

Mr. Bryan submitted a report from the Committee on the Militia, regulating the military duties of citizens in times of peace and war. Referred to the committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Daniel, a resolution indemnifying artisans and mechanics for their labor.—Referred.

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, a resolution praying Gen. Canby to postpone the collection of debts contracted since 1865 until 1869.—Referred.

Mr. Kinney, a resolution that every member of this Convention, who favors the Reconstruction acts of Congress, be requested to furnish a list of the names in their respective counties who have given material aid in the work of reconstruction, and who, technically, labor under the disability imposed by the 3rd section of the Howard amendment; and that the Committee, to whom this resolution shall be referred, report to this Convention when they deem justly entitled to relief.—Referred.

Mr. Mullican introduced a resolution, that any member, absenting himself without leave, shall forfeit his per diem during such absence. [After some debate, on motion of Mr. Dowd, it was laid on the table.]

Mr. Galloway, (negro), a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the practicability of inserting into the Constitution some provision, by which persons, (formerly held as slaves), who, when slaves, purchased property through an agent, or master, and are now deprived of that property, shall be compensated for said property.—Referred.

Mr. Petersen, a resolution in regard to Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Watts, a resolution to relieve political disabilities; and provide for the formation of a committee of nine to prepare a memorial to be submitted to Congress.—Referred.

Mr. Congleton, a resolution declaring that this Convention has the right to declare, and now declares, that all laws passed heretofore, by any Convention or Legislature of North Carolina, are held to be null and void, and shall so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage.—Referred.

Mr. Ragland, an ordinance in relation to deeds and conveyances.—Referred.

Mr. Renfrow, a resolution in regard to "contracts incomplete."—Referred.

Mr

A communication from Col. Bomford, acknowledging the invitation to U. S. officers, on duty at this Post, to the floor of the House, was read and ordered to be spread on the record.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution of Mr. Jones, of Washington, requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of stock held by the State, in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, was taken up and adopted.

Also a motion, by the same, requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of the State indebtedness. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Robbins, (negro), prohibiting the hauling of seines on the Sabbath, was taken up.

Mr. Galloway, (negro), objected to its passage and hoped it would be voted down.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. Rodman's resolution, in regard to printing, was next reached and passed.

GENERAL ORDER.

Mr. Welker's ordinance, in reference to the liabilities of Banks, was taken up and referred.

The ordinance, by the same, providing for the admission of members of the Bar of other States, to practice in the Courts of this, upon the presentation of license, was also referred.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the Convention then adjourned.—*Scintilla*.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. King, of Lincoln, presented a petition from 90 citizens of his county, asking the removal of "rebel" State officers. Referred.

Mr. Hood, (negro), a memorial respecting the election of Sampson county. Referred.

Mr. Hood, (negro), a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to gather such information as will enable them to report, at an early day, to this Convention, a list of such persons as may be presented to Congress to be relieved of their disabilities.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution in relation to taxation. Referred.

Mr. Glover, an ordinance to relieve debtors. Lies over.

Mr. Duckworth, an ordinance giving the Superior Courts power to examine applicants for admission to the bar in this State. Referred.

Mr. French, of Bladen, an ordinance to repeal the provisions of the Revenue law, that provide that corporations and employers shall list persons employed and pay their taxes. Referred.

Mr. Chandler, an ordinance repealing the general amnesty granted soldiers, &c., passed by the General Assembly, December, 1866, except so much as applies to females. Referred.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, an ordinance regulating the expenses of the Convention. Referred.

Mr. Welker, an ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain. Lies over.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution appropriating monies for the expenses of this Convention. Lies over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in relation to Bank issues.

Mr. Ladin, a resolution suspending the collection of debts, made prior to May 1865, for ten years, without interest, and those made from May 1865, to Jan. 1868, five years, without interest. Referred.

Mr. Pierson, (negro), a resolution providing for the admission of persons of all races and color to the benefit of the D. D. and Blind Institution and other benevolent institutions. Referred.

Mr. Cherry, (negro), a resolution in regard to suffrage. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Abbott said that his ordinance was next on the calendar, but as he did not wish to consume time in its discussion, until more time was allowed for consideration, asked that it be continued on the calendar. Agreed to.

Mr. Daniel's resolution, as to indemnifying mechanics and artisans for their labor, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Heaton, adopted.

COMMITTEE OF WHOLE.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole.

The Report of the Committee on "Governor and other Executive officers" was taken up and considered.

Mr. Abbott moved to pass upon the same by sections; which was agreed to, and the Secretary read the report, when

Mr. French, of Chowan, moved to add, in the 4th line, after the words "Superintendent of Public Works," the words "and Immigration," and, in a speech of some length, proceeded to describe the resources of the State, and to show the good effect of an immigration of industrious and enterprising working-men into this State.

Mr. Rodman objected to the amendment, thought it had better come in the 18th section, and be added to the duties of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics. After some debate upon the subject by Congleton, Carey, Wood and Abbott.

Mr. French withdrew the amendment, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the 18th section, when it was considered.

Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two," and insert "four,"—making the term of office four years for Governor.

Mr. Carey, (negro), an amendment, providing that the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be a colored man, when chosen; but he withdrew it.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was opposed to any change in the Constitution of North Carolina. He did not recognize the power of this Convention as sufficient to make it. In regard to the term of office of the Governor, it should remain as it was, for if a bad one should be elected, he would be fastened upon the people for four years.

Mr. Rodman replied, advocating his amendment.

Mr. Tourgee opposed the amendment.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro), arose to a personal explanation, in regard to the amendment offered by Carey, (negro), saying that no black man entertained such sentiments; that Carey's amendment had been drawn up by some Conservative, who

imposed upon that gentleman's (Carey's) credulity. If it was denied, he held the name of the man in his hand.

Mr. Carey did not like Mr. Harris' remarks, and commenced an appeal to every member on "this delegation floor," but was informed, as he had withdrawn his amendment, he could not discuss it.

Mr. Hodnett said that if Mr. Harris' remark was meant for him, he would, at once emphatically deny any connection with the matter; whereupon, Harris said he had no allusion to Mr. Hodnett, and, in fact, had not said it was a member of this body, but a Conservative did it, and he (Harris) could give the name, if it was desired.

Mr. Hood, (negro), thought two years long enough.

Mr. Heaton moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to make it three years.

Mr. Watts opposed Mr. Heaton's amendment, and favored the four years term.

Both amendments were withdrawn, at the request of Mr. Abbott, who moved that all the terms of all the officers be four years.

Mr. Durham asked if a motion to amend the section by striking out "Lieut. Governor, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction," would be in order, after the Committee had decided to make the term of office for Governor four years.

The Chair decided that the motion must be made before.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his amendment, in order to indulge Mr. Durham, whereon Mr. D. then made the motion, saying that the creation of those offices was another innovation—an importation from other States—another appropriation of the people's money to feed hungry party pets.

The people were in no condition to increase the expenditures of the State. They were beggared, bankrupt and impoverished, yet gentlemen here spend their time in creating unheard of, useless and expensive offices. How could the people bear it? Common sense, common prudence, stamped such legislation as unwise, unjust and outrageous.

Mr. Abbott said it was a matter of no concern to him, what the length of Governor's term of office was, but the Lieutenant-Governorship created no additional expense, as he would receive pay only while presiding over the Senate.

Mr. Durham replied that whether they should have those officers, or not, was for the intelligent, tax paying citizens, of the State to say. Too many offices had been already created for party purposes.

Mr. Rodman thought the offices necessary and proceeded to advocate the measure, at some length.

Mr. French, of Chowan, thanked his God this was a day of innovation. Men who were, a few short years ago, slaves, were now on this floor in the capacity of Constitution framers. This was a great innovation.

Mr. Durham said the gentlemen seemed a little excited. He would advise him to keep cool, and wanted him and others to understand that, although the number of Conservatives on this floor was small, they were not to be frightened into measures.

He intended to oppose such wicked and vile legislation with all of his ability. He represented an intelligent and tax paying constituency; they had sent him here to protect their interests and defend their rights, and he would do it. It was true he felt out of place; it was true he felt the degradation of his State, when he looked around him, and saw the seats of Gaston, Badger, Morehead, and a host of North Carolina's noble sons, filled by ignorant black and uneducated white men, who were in no way identified with the interests of the State.

Mr. Ashley replied in a speech too lengthy to be here reported.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, (negro) also had a speech to make on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the Committee rose, the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

A communication was received from the Public Treasurer, declining to pay the expenses of the Convention, on the ground that he could not, from the nature of his oath of office, or the pecuniary obligations of his bond; nor did the acts of Congress justify him in disbursing money in compliance with the resolution recently passed.

After some debate, it was determined to refer the matter to the Committee of three, appointed to wait on Gen. Canby, instructing them to request the General to issue an order to procure their money.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

CONGRESS.

On the 22nd, a memorial from Mississippi, praying the removal of the disabilities of certain persons, was presented; Mr. Blane introduced a bill, taxing the shares of National Banks, and the Committee on Education was directed to enquire into the expediency of providing a general system of education in Rebel-dom—educating every person between 5 and 20.

The bill forbidding lands granted the Rebel States for railroad purposes was resumed. During the discussion, Mr. Chandler called Julian a coward. The Speaker ruled the words as unparliamentary. Chandler retorted, "certainly not if he is one." Julian said that Chandler could test his cowardice at any time. Chandler replied: "Very well sir, I'll take an early opportunity" the bill went over.

The President was requested to inform the Senate, whether James A. Seddon, whom the President has recently pardoned, was Secretary of War of the Confederate States, while Wirz was keeper of the Andersonville prison, and also how many Union soldiers died in violation of civilized war, during Seddon's Secretaryship.

On the 22nd the Reconstruction bill was read. Mr. Doolittle objected to a second reading and it went over, under the rule.

The Committee's report on the anti-contracting bill was adopted and the bill goes to the President.

The amendment to the cotton tax bill, admitting foreign Cotton duty free, was reaffirmed by the Senate—25 to 18. The Committee agreed to the House bill excepting the section exempting cotton from import duties after April 1st. The report was agreed to.

The following is a bill reported by the Congressional Reconstruction Committee.

Be it enacted, That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall

not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March 2d, 1867, or of the several acts supplemental thereto, and all such cases now pending in said Court, either by appeal or otherwise, from any proceedings had in the premises, in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court and no record of any proceedings had or which might be had under either of the District-Commanders, or either of the aforesaid be reviewed, or reviewed in any tribunal, either upon *habeas corpus*, *quo warrant* or in any other manner whatever.

The vote upon the bill, in Committee, is understood to be: Yeas, Stevens, Bingham, Paine, Boutwell and Beaman, Republicans.

Nays, Burlingame, Republican, Brooks and Beck, Democrats.

On the 20th inst., in the House, the report of the Conference was not agreed to, and a new Committee was appointed.

The death of Mr. Hise of Kentucky was announced, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Messrs Edmund and Johnson took issue with the President's opinion in the bill striking "white" from the District ordinances died during the recess. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adhered to its amendments to the deficiency bill, forbidding appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department being expended for reconstruction or any other purpose.

Gen. Howard was called for an elaborate report regarding abandoned lands and other relative matters.

The joint resolutions authorizing the distribution of despoiled lands and other matters not needed by the army to the sufferers in the South, passed.

Reconstruction was resumed. Mr. Norton spoke. Mr. Nye followed. The argument will probably last ten days.

Jan. 25.—There was no session of the Senate to-day.

The House session to-day was devoted entirely to debate.

Jan. 27.—House.—Under call of States, following among others, bills were introduced to tax national banks, removing obstructions from navigation, and other matters.

A bill declaring the national debt—relieving the national currency, amending national currency. An act supplying documents to agricultural colleges, removal of obstructions from upper Missouri river.

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A resolution passed repealing the territorial act of Montana, on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage.

Several executive communications were presented. Also a resolution from the Georgia Convention, urging the re-organization of the State government—the removal of disabilities and a modification of the test-oath.

A petition from the members of the Louisiana Convention praying the removal of Hancock, State and Parish officials.

Also a petition from the Mississippi Convention, relative to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A bill forbidding the payment of certain claims arising from the rebellion resumed. The bill passed yeas 86, nays 63.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill removing the disabilities of certain citizens of Virginia.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for an elaborate report regarding captured and abandoned property.

The bill relieving Gov. Patton from disabilities was resumed. Messrs. Howard and Drake wanted further proof of Mr. Patton's sincerity. Messrs. Buckalew and Johnson opposed special legislation on the subject. The bill passed by a vote of 25 to 5.

The postponed reconstruction bill resumed. Mr. Wilson favored the bill.

Mr. Johnson followed, arguing against the bill.

The Supreme Court has decided, that, in case of necessity, the Captains of vessels can sell them in foreign ports.

The substance bill was passed by the House to-day. It enacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on the following class cases, arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress. First, on account of seizure or imprisonment, or for damages or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water in the insurrectionary States. Second, for transportation service, toll, freight, &c., beyond the tariff fixed by the Quartermaster-General during the war. Third, for use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defensive services during the war.

In Memoriam.

The subject of this memoir, Mrs. ANNA SNOW, was born in a part of Rowan County, now within the limits of Davidson, Jan. 10, 1799.

Her parents, Philip and Hannah Hanes, were part of an emigration from Pennsylvania to Western Carolina, and subsequently members of the Hope Congregation, into which the deceased was received by baptism in early infancy.

In due course of time she entered the boarding school in Salem, where she remained about a year; and after her marriage with her late husband Emanuel Shober, (March 30th, 1826) became a permanent resident and member of the Hope Congregation.

Her husband was subject to the usual trials and vicissitudes, common to all. She was called upon to endure the death of a much loved husband, children and kindred, but sustained by Him, who is the "Widow's Friend," her singularly pure and blameless life glided away peacefully and with a little sickness and sorrow, as is usually permitted here below. Being blessed with a sound constitution, she had suffered but little from serious disease or the inroads of old age, until smitten with the prevailing malady, a year ago, from the effects of which she seemed never to have entirely recovered. A constitution thus somewhat impaired, sunk under an attack of pneumonia, which at first appeared slight, but subsequently assuming a malignant form, defied medical treatment, and she passed away rapidly, but peacefully and quietly, on Thursday about 3 o'clock, Jan. 2nd, 1868, aged nearly sixty years.

Conscious of late, that she must, in the course of nature, (having nearly reached her three score years and ten) soon meet the final summons, she had been preparing for the great change that awaits us all. Devotional books occupied much of her time, and the privilege of the sanctuary was a leading joy to her. Her last attendance in God's earthly courts was on Christmas Eve.

Of kind and loving disposition, and in all her domestic and social relations as wife, mother, and friend, most exemplary and self-sacrificing, her departure creates an aching void which time only can heal. But we humbly trust that our loss is her eternal gain and through the merits of the Redeemer's death, in whom she trusted, her sanctified spirit now enjoys its complete fruition, the divine promise, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

ALMANACS.

At reduced prices, by the Wholesale, At BEUM'S.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, January 21st, by Rev. N. F. Reid, at the residence of Col. J. M. Covington, of Stokes county, Mr. J. P. HANNAH to Miss NANNIE J. COVINGTON.

On Thursday, January 23d, by Rev. S. D. Haymore, at the residence of Rev. D. G. Taylor, Capt. J. BLACKBURN to Miss NANNIE B. TAYLOR.

On the 7th of January, by Rev. Mr. Jordan, at the residence of J. J. Martin, Esq., of Stokes county, Col. S. J. MULLINS to Miss MITTIE MARTIN.

On Wednesday, January 22d, by the Rev. Mr. Jordan, in Madison, Mr. JAMES MARTIN to Miss FLORENCE WATKINS.

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday last, DAVID FRYE, son of the late Rev. Thomas Frye, after a painful and protracted illness.

Is Your Life Insured?

THE easiest and surest way to secure a competency for your family is to insure in some reliable company.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is the largest, most liberal, and safest Company represented in North Carolina.

Assets, \$17,000,000 Policies in force, 55,000

ALL Policies non-forfeitable—credit of one half the premium given. No Notes required after fourth year. No Notes deducted from Policy. Call and see comparative statements of this and other companies.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agt. Salem, Jan 31st, 1868. 23-4t

GARDEN SEEDS, At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers at private sale his plantation, situated about four miles south of Salem, adjoining the lands of George Longworth, David Charles, and others, containing 137 ACRES.

Of which there are about 60 acres woodland. The improvements consist of a Dwelling-house and Kitchen, a good barn, and other out-buildings. There are two good Orchards, and some Meadow land on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase should call without delay. DAVID SINK. Jan. 21, 1868. 22-4t

VALENTINES.

Valentines! Valentines! A variety of Valentines at the BOOK STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES. PATTERSON & CO., MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C. (AT THE OLD STAND OF E. FRIES.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Ready Made CLOTHING, And Merchandise Generally.

AGENTS FOR FRIES' Cotton Yarn, Woolen Cloths, and Cedar Falls Sheetings.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest prices the market will justify. Salem, N. C. Jan. 24th, 1868. 22-4t

More Whisky for Sale.

PURSUANT to several *venditiones exponas*, is sued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fall Term, 1867, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the storehouse of John I. Nissen, Salem, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1868, some twenty-five barrels of Whisky.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. M. by T. CHITTY, Dep. January 17, 1868. 21-4d

Attention! Right Dress! DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, south-west corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C., where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Jeans, which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement.

He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed. He is agent for the sale of the famous Singer Sewing Machine, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing. New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods and work. A call is respectfully solicited. P. A. WILSON. Dec. 13, 1867. 17-3t

THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. A Few copies of this picture for sale at the BOOK STORE.

ALL READY

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK of Fall and Winter Goods of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everything in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLE'S LARGE STORE AND YOU WILL FIND IT!"

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be,

"GO TO VOGLE'S STORE! HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are "after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. Buying largely I buy cheap, and shipping produce largely, I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS,

Prints, Shawls, Alpachas, Flannels, Blankets, Jeans, Domestic, De Laines, Cloths & Cassimeres, Merinos, Balmoral Skirts, Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Men's Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings by the bale at Factory prices.

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of FUR—RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN, and BACON, BUTTER, FLAXSEED, FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

Country Merchants needing Goods can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLE, SALEM, N. C. Oct. 25th, 1867.

HO! YES!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

AGRICULTURAL.

When raising calves for cows, the great care is necessary when they have their first calf, as everything depends on the habits which they then acquire. Also, about the time they are going dry, for the longer they can be kept in milk then, the longer they will give milk thereafter. They should be milked perfectly clean at every milking, and if in the winter time, a few turnips or potatoes should be given in addition to their other food, to increase the flow of milk.

Every farmer should keep a good adjustable wrench about his premises, and wagons, carriages and machines, should be carefully examined every few days when in use, and all the nuts kept well tightened up. More than half the accidents that occur to vehicles and machines are caused by the getting loose of some bolt. The expense of a convenient wrench is but a trifle, but the saving by a diligent use of it will amount to considerable.

From the experience of an English farmer, it has been demonstrated that sheltered sheep eat one-third less of linseed cake, and two pounds less of turnips per day. And yet, notwithstanding this, the increase of those housed, compared with those that were not, was fourteen to nine. An equal, if not greater advantage is derived by sheltering cattle.

The Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., has all the students it can accommodate, and as new applications are constantly received, the trustees have determined to petition the Legislature for a grant of \$50,000, with which to erect new buildings.

Old animals of every kind are unprofitable, and should be got rid of before they become so deteriorated in value as to be difficult to sell even at a very reduced price.

The receipts of wheat at San Francisco, since July 1st, are 2,000,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, equal to two-fifths of the entire receipts of the last harvest.

Since the appearance of the rinderpest in England, it has been carried off 278,720 cattle, and 56,874 healthy animals have been slaughtered.

A soil may contain all the elements necessary for fertility, be sufficiently moist, and still not be fertile, unless air have free access.

Mr. Curtis, of Brookfield, Conn., killed a two-year-old heifer Thanksgiving week, which weighed 820 pounds.

Agricultural Institutions Abroad.
Prof. Wilson, of England, in his interesting reports of the agricultural exhibition at Vienna, says: "If there be one point connected with agriculture which, more than another, excites the surprise of the intelligent traveler, whether he be one of our own countrymen visiting the continent, or one coming from the continent to visit us, it must be the great difference in the value placed upon agricultural education, and the public estimation in which it is held in the country he came from, and in that in which he is visiting."

"In Austria neither the State nor the public can be charged with indifference to this important claim. Throughout the empire special institutions exist for agricultural education, carefully adapted to the several grades of students, and also to the different branches of rural economy. Great attention has evidently been paid by the government for the best means of developing and encouraging the education of the proprietors as well as the tillers of the soil. Existing educational institutions have been reorganized and new ones established in the different provinces of the empire; publications bearing upon farming matters have been promoted and supported, and premiums have been offered by the State for treatises and text-books suited to the requirements of the respective subjects."

"The higher agricultural institutions are situated—three in Bohemia, one in Galicia, two in Hungary, one in Croatia; to these the practical division of the farm schools at Grossau, and the farm and forest school may be added."

"Farm schools are situated—two in Upper Austria, six in Bohemia, one in Moravia, one in Galicia, two in Hungary, and one in Croatia. Of the Higher Forest Schools, there are five. There are three special schools for instruction in 'Vine Culture,' four special schools for 'Fruit and Garden Cultivation,' one for 'Bee and Silk-worm Management.' A course of lectures on 'Bee Management' is also given in Vienna. There are four 'Veterinary Schools and Hospitals,' with horse-shoeing establishments attached. Regular courses of agricultural lectures are given in the Universities of Vienna and Prague, etc."

"In these various agricultural and educational establishments we find no less than two hundred and forty teachers regularly engaged in giving special instructions on their several subjects to upward of two thousand students. In addition to these there are no less than fifty additional teachers and lecturers on agriculture in the Universities and general schools, which are attended by about five hundred students."

THE STEENBURGEN FARM.—He would be a poor observer who could ride over the Valley turnpike, and yet not see the Steenburgen farm. It was settled by Baron von Steenburgen, a German, German royalty in his day must have been purely democratic, for tradition says, he never was known to have worn a shoe or a hat.

His sons, William and Beale, inherited the farm. It is now owned by John G. Meigs, of Derbyburg, and occupied by his son, Gilbert Meigs.

It contains five thousand acres. It lies near the Shenandoah, two miles from the place of my sojourn. It would bring in, in a good year, it is to all other farms in this country, what Jenny Lind used to be to all other human nightingales.

It requires one hundred hands to work it. It yields, in a single year, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of corn, 150 tons of hay, 5,000 bushels of rye, buckwheat, etc., in abundance.

SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION.—The Commissioners of Agriculture has received from Mr. Israel S. Diehl, at Constantinople, a small quantity of opium poppy seed and Turkish tobacco seeds, which are said to be of excellent quality, and were sown in the Minor by Mr. D. These seeds will be distributed throughout the country in small packages. The department has also received from the same source a quantity of rare seed, which will be tested in the Experimental Garden.

A correspondent of the *Farm and Fireside* writes: "A tin tube made like a syphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end inserted into a vial of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water. Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine in the barrel is done working, the water in the bottle will cease bubbling. It requires no filling up as there is no loss. I have tried it."

A correspondent of the *Fidd* gives the following receipt for harness blacking, which he has used for several years, and is perfectly convinced of its excellence: Beeswax (shred fine) eight ounces, turpentine sufficient to cover it; let them stand till the wax is dissolved (three or four days); ivory black four ounces, olive oil (1 use neatfoot oil) two ounces, Prussian blue two ounces. Rub the ivory black and Prussian blue well together in a fine powder in a mortar; then add the oil, and gradually the other ingredients, and thoroughly mix them. If it gets hard by keeping, soften with turpentine. I have only one brush used—one end for blacking the other for polishing.

It is stated that the Vermont farmers are becoming disgusted with sheep raising on account of the low price of wool, and are preparing to go into the dairy business. Twenty new cheese factories in the State are contemplated the coming season.

Mr. Kelly told some pomologists at Sandusky the other evening, that the Kelly Island Wine Company have this year bought the grapes from two hundred and twenty-five acres, and made sixty-five thousand gallons of wine. There are at least one hundred thousand gallons stored on the Island at the present time.

An Elm tree at Hampden, Ohio, furnished seven thousand feet of inch boards in clear stuff. The tree was six feet ten inches in diameter, and weighed sixty thousand pounds. The concentric circles which are said to indicate one year each, numbered seven hundred and ninety-two. It was a baby when William the Conqueror died, and a four hundred years old child when Columbus discovered America.

A correspondent sends us a receipt for an adhesive wash for fences and out-houses, viz: put half a pound of tallow or lard in one gallon of slacked lime, and apply it while warm, the utility of adding tallow must be obvious to all minds, viz: to penetrate the wood, and to shed the rain without destroying the wash.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.
Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs.; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.
Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Grib.
Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.
The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches. The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.
The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns.
The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currants,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:
At 4 feet apart each way.....2,720
At 5 feet apart each way.....1,742
At 6 feet apart each way.....1,224
At 8 feet apart each way.....680
At 10 feet apart each way.....430
At 12 feet apart each way.....325
At 15 feet apart each way.....200
At 18 feet apart each way.....135
At 20 feet apart each way.....110
At 25 feet apart each way.....70
At 30 feet apart each way.....50
At 35 feet apart each way.....40

BOOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for your books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

A NEW STOCK OF School Books!

JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers.—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars.—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do

Geographies.—Mitchell's sold and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics.—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories.—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbush's Davenport and Tyler's Universal, Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.

Speakers.—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speaker, Sargent's Primary, Northern's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra.—Davies and Loomis'.
Astronomy.—Mutton's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
" " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment.
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Pans, Seal Pencils and Sponges, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Pens, Slates, German Colors, &c., &c.

INKS!—Black, Red and Blue.
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
PAPERS, &c.,
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Commercial & French Note,
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A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical.—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

J. C. Form Books.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1867.

L. C. Luper, adm'r of James Luper, dec'd
vs
James Luper and others.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Luper, Mary Hauser, Martha Doss, William Doss, Franklin Engle and wife Martha, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the Petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to reply and show cause, if any he has, why order of sale shall not be granted; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1867.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

Jan 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee \$8

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

Prof. A. B. Gorrell, A. M., Principal.

The exercises of this school will commence on the 13th of January, and continue for TWENTY-ONE WEEKS, terminating on the 6th of June, 1868.

Terms:
Tuition in the Primary Department.....\$10 00
" " Advanced English.....14 00
" " Ancient Languages.....18 00
Contingent Fee.....1 00
No deductions will be made after the Scholar enters, except in cases of protracted sickness. Board can be procured in the most respectable families of the town for Ten or Twelve Dollars per month (exclusive of lights) payable half in provisions.

Boys received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance. There will be a Public Examination at the close of each Session, at which every scholar must be present.

No pairs spared on the part of the Principal to make this a first class institution.

Jan. 8, 1868. 19-4t

HARMONIA SACRA

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Book.

I. V. BLUM.

CHOICE FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
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POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories.
Hillside Library.
Rosebud Stories.
Arabian Nights.
Nesbitt's of Knowledge.
Paul and Virginia.
Hans Anderson's Stories.
Old and New Testament Narratives.
CAPT. MAYNE REIDS' BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place. A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History, Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrims' Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.

St. Elmo, Inez, by Miss Evans.

Four Oaks, by Kamba Thorpe.

Muehlbach's Historical Novels.

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Surry of Eagle's Nest.

Horse Shoe Robinson, &c.

American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.

De Witt's Twenty-five cent Novels.

Humorous Sketches.

Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

ASSIGNEES OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Cape Fear District of North Carolina.

In the matter of A. W. and T. D. COOPER, Bankrupts.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, John Blackburn, of Winston, Forsyth county, in said District, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. W. and T. D. Cooper, of Greensboro, in the county of Davidson, in said District, and who were, to-wit: On the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves by the District Court of said District. Dated at Winston the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Assignee.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-4t

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1867.

John Spangh
vs
Andrew F. Teague.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Andrew F. Teague, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the defendant of the filing of the Attachment in this case, and commanding him to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to reply and show cause, if any he has, why order of sale shall not be granted; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1867.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee \$8

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATWARE AND CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,
AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UP, PER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MHLs, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally, taken in exchange for goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C.

HEGE BROS.

Nov. 15, 1867. 13-1 month, pd.

State of North Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.
In Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

James Markins and his wife Eliza, Partitioners, vs. Paul and wife, and others.

[T]N this case it appearing, upon affidavits, that Thomas Paul and wife Sabina, Levi Sholly and wife Elenor, James C. Snow and wife Polly, and Joel Woodruff and wife Lydia, reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore ordered that publication, for six successive weeks, be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer, said petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Job Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, Dec. 10, 1867.

JOB WORTH, C. M. E. A.

Dec. 20, 1867. 19-6t-fee \$8

STARBUCK & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

will attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their final discharge, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERETT & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers, Residing at, 7th Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

September, 13, 1867.

CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs, and

a lot of Children's Chairs, cheap for cash.

All kinds Cabinet Furniture & Combs made to order at his Furniture Establishment, on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. Mickler's Store.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 1867. 16-4t

J. B. HUNTER & CO.

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NEW YORK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

1-1y.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

At short notice and at low prices. Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct. 1, 1867. 9-4t

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1868.

Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars.
and many other things worth remembering.